

the district cannot be filled after a certain date. In the 1990 bill, this time frame was determined to be ten years after each temporary judgeship was filled. That meant that Hawaii could not fill a temporary vacancy occurring after October 2004.

Currently, the District of Hawaii has four active judges. However, if any of these judges become inactive, by taking senior status or otherwise, the district will not be able to replace that judge because of the ten-year limitation, which has long passed. This would place a great burden on not only the three remaining active judges, but also on the litigants themselves, especially civil litigants. Due to the right to speedy trial, felony cases regularly bump civil trials off the calendar, leading to long delays to get to court for civil litigants. Civil cases include disputes involving personal injury, civil rights, the environment, business, and other non-criminal matters.

The Judicial Conference of the United States has previously recommended that Hawaii's fourth temporary judgeship be converted to permanent status. The conversion was included in the 2007 Judicial Conference Judgeship Biennial Recommendation.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on this and other initiatives that will address our need for additional federal judgeships across the country.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. RONALD ANTHONY PARISE

#### HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 3, 2009*

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dr. Ronald Anthony Parise. Dr. Parise led an admirable life of service to our country through his dedication to the space program and his exemplification of the ideals of good citizenship.

Dr. Parise was a distinguished native of Warren, Ohio, a graduate of Western Reserve High School and a physics graduate of Youngstown State University in 1973. He developed one of his deepest, life-long interests at the age of eleven when he became licensed for Amateur Radio. Dr. Parise's love of radio guided his life of research and exploration from his academic work to his work in space.

While at Youngstown State University, Dr. Parise's interest in astronomy and exploration flourished. He was a prominent member of the Astronomy Club at Youngstown State and a technician at the planetarium. After graduating from Youngstown State, Dr. Parise furthered his education by earning a Master's degree and a doctorate at the University of Florida.

In 1984, Dr. Parise was selected by NASA to be a payload specialist. He made two remarkable trips into outer space, once in 1990 aboard the space shuttle *Columbia* mission ASTRO-1 and once in 1995 aboard the space shuttle *Endeavor* mission ASTRO-2. Dr. Parise logged an astonishing total of 614 hours in space and traveled 10.6 million miles.

As payload specialist, Dr. Parise took his admiration of astronomy and his respect of radio to a new level. He used his passion for astronomy and radio to develop Amateur Radio on the International Space Station. This

development used a simple ham radio to communicate from space to Earth. The creation of Amateur Radio on the International Space Station was essential because it allowed schools to speak with astronauts and learn about space exploration. Dr. Parise established the radio communication link that inspired countless students to study and seek careers in vitally important scientific fields. This radio connection brought about the interest and devotion to outer space that we see today.

Dr. Parise also pioneered the operation of a telescope in space. He completed hundreds of observations regarding ultraviolet rays and x-rays in space. Dr. Parise's observations created a greater understanding of how celestial objects affect the birth of a star. These observations also expanded our knowledge of the complex life cycle of a star. As recognition for his accomplishments, NASA awarded Dr. Parise twice with its Space Flight Medal.

However, Dr. Parise's love of science did not end after his last space flight. After leaving NASA, he continued to inspire students to pursue careers in science as a motivational speaker. He traveled to many different schools to spread his enthusiasm and knowledge of science.

Dr. Parise led an impressive public life, but he also led an impressive family life. Ron Parise was known as a man who put his family and friends first and always valued the relationships in his life, especially his relationships with his wife and two children.

After a long and courageous battle with cancer, Dr. Ronald Anthony Parise passed away at the age of fifty-seven on May 9, 2008. Dr. Ronald Anthony Parise touched countless lives through his contributions to his community, his nation, and the world of science, and for this he will never be forgotten.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. STEVE KING

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 3, 2009*

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, on roll-call No. 89 I was not able to reach the House floor to cast my vote before the vote was closed. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

#### THE SUSAN BROWNELL ANTHONY BIRTHDAY ACT

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 3, 2009*

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today, in honor of Women's History Month—along with my Democratic colleague Congressman MICHAEL ARCURI—to introduce the Susan Brownell Anthony Birthday Act. This bill will designate the third Monday in February as a day to celebrate the legacy of Susan Brownell Anthony, a pioneer of the women's rights movement, and its leader for more than 50 years.

Born on February 15, 1820, Susan Brownell Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1851

and attended her first women's rights convention in Syracuse in 1852. At that convention she was inspired to join the fight for women's suffrage, asserting that this was "the right women needed above every other." The first proposal for women's suffrage was presented to Congress in 1868, and the first formal women's suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States was introduced in January 1878. For 35 years after that first proposal was made, Susan Brownell Anthony appeared before every Congress to ask for passage of a suffrage amendment, demonstrating her unwavering dedication to the cause. Her last public words before her death on March 13, 1906 were "Failure is impossible."

Unfortunately, Susan Brownell Anthony did not live to see her dream of women's suffrage become a reality, but thankfully her heroic efforts were not in vain. On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the 19th amendment, and two weeks later, the Senate followed. The Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, certified the ratification on August 26, 1920. The text of the 19th amendment states that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The United States has previously recognized Susan Brownell Anthony's tremendous contributions to our Nation. To commemorate her legacy, a marble statue of her and her women's rights colleagues, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was dedicated in the United States Capitol in 1921. Susan Brownell Anthony's picture appeared on postage stamps in 1936 and 1955. Her home in Rochester, New York, has been a National Historic Landmark since 1966, and in 1979, her image was placed on a dollar coin.

I am proud that the work of Susan Brownell Anthony and her fellow suffragists has been acknowledged and honored in these ways. However, as the founder and leader of the women's movement in the United States, Susan Brownell Anthony deserves a permanent place in our history. Passage of the Susan Brownell Anthony Birthday Act would make March 3 the first Federal holiday that celebrates the birthday of a woman, and would allow all women and men in the United States to celebrate and honor the legacy of a true American hero.

#### CONGRATULATING THOMAS J. HROMISIN

#### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 3, 2009*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Mr. Thomas J. Hromisin, the 2009 recipient of the Man of the Year Award from the Greater Pittston Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Mr. Hromisin is a son of Jerry and Mary Ellen Hoban Hromisin, having been born April 30, 1983.

He attended St. John the Baptist Elementary School and Seton Catholic High School where he graduated in 2001 as vice president of the senior class. He has been a lifelong